

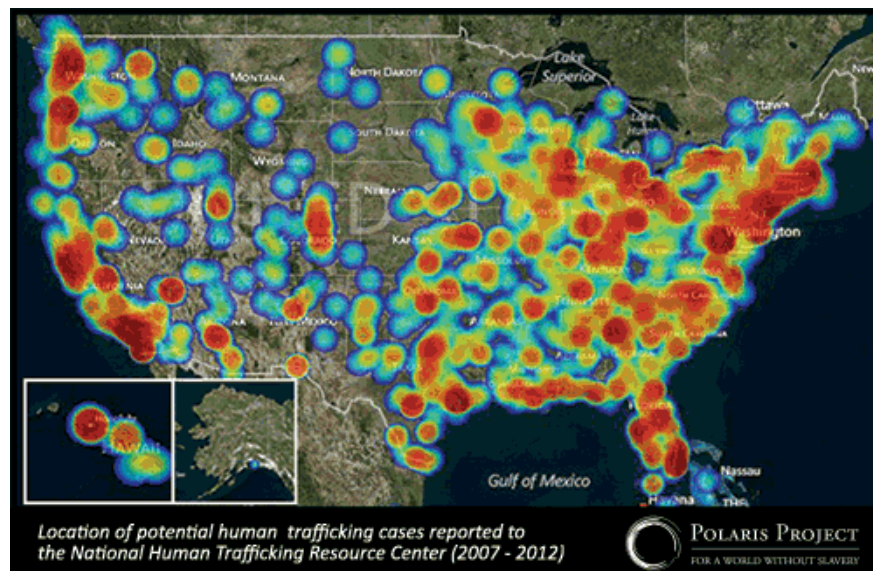
Appendix A: Sex Trafficking in California

Polaris Project, a non-profit funded by Department of Health and Human Services, operates the National Human Trafficking Resource Hotline Center (NHTRC). From 12/07/07 until 3/31/15, there have been 12,160 calls to Polaris Project referencing California.

In 2012, there were 1,662 calls and 489 trafficking cases reported, with 70.3% specifically sex trafficking cases; in 2013, 2,597 calls were made, 773 cases, with 71.5% sex trafficking cases; in 2014, 3,495 calls were made with 912 trafficking cases, 75.1% being sex trafficking cases.

So far in 2015 (until 3/31/15), 867 calls have been received, with 223 trafficking cases, and 77.1% of them have been specified as sex trafficking cases.¹

In Orange County, 213 potential survivors of human trafficking were identified between July 2011 and December 2012. More specifically, of the 213 potential survivors identified, 160 were sexually trafficked (75%).



The above map indicates locations of potential human trafficking cases in the United States, as reported to the NHTRC from 2007-2012. The dark red spots in California represent a significant number of potential human trafficking cases.

¹ <http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/state/california>

Appendix B: Media Search of Sex Trafficking in Santa Barbara County

A media search was conducted to identify potential and confirmed cases of sex trafficking with a nexus to Santa Barbara County. From 2006-2014, the following four cases were identified:

- In December of 2006, Santa Barbara Police Department responded to a disturbance at the Quality Inn on Upper State Street and encountered a 16-year-old girl who had been sexually trafficked in multiple locations, including Orange County, Ventura, Las Vegas, and Santa Barbara. She was originally from Orange County. Leonard Charles Rivers, age 44, had promised her a “better life,” and then proceeded to exploit her. He was arrested in March 2007 and booked in Santa Barbara jail for charges of charges of enticing a minor to commit lewd acts, pandering, and human trafficking. However, he was never convicted of human trafficking.²
- In June of 2010, an alleged Oklahoma trafficker was arrested in Santa Barbara for his exploitation of an 18-year-old girl from Nebraska. It was determined that 20-year-old Patrick Boston had used force, coercion, and threats to induce the young woman to engage in prostitution and prevent her from leaving the situation.³ He was using motels on Upper State Street to exploit her, and drove a White Cadillac for transportation. He was sentenced to three years in state prison. He did not contest a pandering charge, and was therefore offered a plea deal in which charges of human trafficking and pimping were dropped.
- In November of 2011, Santa Maria’s Charles Ray Taylor III was arrested for pimping/pandering a child.⁴ However, he was not tried for human trafficking.
- In November 2014, the first human trafficking jury trial began held in Santa Barbara County. The trafficker, a 32-year-old male from the Bay Area, was arrested in August 2013 at the Ala Mar Motel and subsequently tried for trafficking a 16-year-old female. The defendant had trafficked many children and three of those young women were brought in to testify. On January 26, 2015, Brannon Pitcher was found guilty of human trafficking of a minor (CPC 236.1). He was also convicted of pimping and pandering, possession of a controlled substance, and violation of court orders. On March 13, 2015, he was sentenced to 38 years incarceration.

It is imperative to note that although only four instances of sex trafficking were identified through a media search, other cases, likely many other cases (see Backpage study), of sex trafficking have occurred in Santa Barbara County during this time frame.

Many of these cases would have been more stringently prosecuted if they had occurred post-Proposition 35. Prop. 35 passed in California with 81% approval rate in November 2012, as the most popular initiative in California history. Prop. 35 increased fines and prison sentences for traffickers, and required them to register as sex offenders. In this media search, only Pitcher’s case occurred after Proposition 35 passed.

² <http://www.independent.com/news/2007/may/03/man-who-allegedly-prostituted-16-year-old-returned/>

³ <http://john.tv.com/pimp-arrested-in-california-for-human-trafficking-has-oklahoma-ties/>

⁴ http://santamariatimes.com/news/local/education/santa-maria-man-accused-of-pimping-for-underage-prostitute/article_bf451626-05e5-11e1-9ca5-001cc4c002e0.html

Appendix C: Perpetrators of DCST

Traffickers and Sex-Purchasers

Traffickers: Traffickers involved in human trafficking of persons, whether sex or labor, include men and women across racial ethnicities and socio-economic statuses. In this assessment, the traffickers referenced are sexually exploiting domestic children.

A “pimp” is a glorified term for a trafficker, most often referring to a trafficker who deals in the commercial sex industry. For the purposes of this report, we will refer to pimps as traffickers. Traffickers are often influenced by the glorification of pimps in media’s popular culture, which demeans women and promotes wealth, affluence, and material possessions. Traffickers use power dynamics, including physical, psychological, and emotional abuse, and benefit from the revenue brought in through commercial sex acts. (For more information, please refer to Appendix D.) A National Shared Hope International Study compiled the findings from various studies across the United States. They presented that, in a Chicago-based study, traffickers exploited between 20-800 women in their lifetime, and control 90% of child survivors of DCST.⁵

In a study released by the Urban Institute in 2014, about one-third of participating traffickers involved in sex trafficking articulated that “they entered the underground commercial sex economy because they grew up around it. Exposure to sex work as children made the trade seem like a normal, achievable means to earn a living”.⁶ Of the participants, 31.5% responded that family experience was how they became involved in “pimping,” that a family member was either involved in “pimping” or the commercial sex industry; 26% identified that it was neighborhood context that first got them involved.⁷

In the same study, 21% of the traffickers interviewed responded that their greatest fear was being arrested and prosecuted⁸. However, there was consistent feedback that “pimping” was considered to be less risky than other crimes.

Sex-Purchasers:

Sex trafficking exists because a massive demand for sex exists. Individuals who pay for commercial sex acts perpetuate this crime, and though both men and women procure sexual acts, overwhelmingly men are reported as sex-purchasers. Thus, this assessment will gender sex-purchasers as male.

According to statistics compiled by Shared Hope International, on average, men reported that they were 21 years of age when they first bought sex.⁹ According to a study conducted in Georgia in 2009, 44% of men were between 30-39; 34% were under the age of 30; and 22% were age 40 or older. The youngest participant was 18, and the oldest was 67. The study reported that 12,400 men pay for sex with a young female each month; 7,200 of those

⁵ <http://sharedhope.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/DMST-Infographic-with-Sources.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.thegospelcoalition.org/article/9-things-you-should-know-about-pimps-and-sex-traffickers>

⁷ http://www.urban.org/research/publication/estimating-size-and-structure-underground-commercial-sex-economy-eight-major-us-cities/view/full_report (146/137)

⁸ <http://www.thegospelcoalition.org/article/9-things-you-should-know-about-pimps-and-sex-traffickers>

⁹ <http://sharedhope.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/DMST-Infographic-with-Sources.pdf>

men pay for commercial sex with a young female under 18. The findings also indicated that, “While many of the men who exploit these children are not seeking adolescent females per se, the study also shows that just under half are willing to pay for sex with a young female even when they know for sure she is an adolescent.”¹⁰

Additional statistics from The Schapiro Group’s Georgia Demand Study

“-12,400 men buy sex with young females in a given month in Georgia; over 27,000 men buy sex with young females in Georgia multiple times per year.

-Over 400,000 men in Georgia today have bought sex with a young female. Here it is important to remember that a large percentage of men who purchase sex do so once or twice throughout their entire adulthood. Consistent with this notion, of the men who participated in our study who discussed their history purchasing sex, 60% said it was their first time doing so

-Over 700,000 men in Georgia today have bought sex with females, including both “young” and “not young” females. With approximately 3 million adult men in Georgia, this study finds that 23% have purchased sex with females, and 20,700 men do so in any given month.

-7,200 men will buy sex with an adolescent female in a given month in Georgia; 35% of men who buy sex overall in a month.

-These 7,200 men will account for 8,700 paid sex acts with adolescent females each month in Georgia, with an average of 300 acts per day

-With trend data clearly establishing an average of 100 adolescent females commercially sexually exploited on a typical night in Georgia, we now know that each adolescent female affected by CSEC is sexually exploited by an adult male 3 times per night, on average.”¹¹

¹⁰ <http://prostitutionresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/The-Schapiro-Group-Georgia-Demand-Study-1.pdf>

¹¹ <http://prostitutionresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/The-Schapiro-Group-Georgia-Demand-Study-1.pdf>, page 8 and 9

Appendix D: Means and Methods of DCST

“Pimps sell dreams.”

~At-risk teenage girl in Santa Barbara County, who “knows pimps and traffickers”

Traffickers employ various means to recruit children, and there are many nuances and complexities to any given scenario. Although traffickers can also be females, overwhelming traffickers are male. Similarly, the known survivors of DCST are female, and hence situations referenced will most often refer to male traffickers and female children.

Traffickers may approach young girls directly in shopping malls, at schools, transportation centers, nightclubs, group homes or through social media sites, such as MeetMe.com, KIK, Facebook, Instagram, etc. Often they friend-request young girls on Facebook and then begin direct contact. Below is an example provided by the U.S. Department of Justice of a trafficker beginning conversation with a child via Facebook:

Rain Smith
Thanks for adding me ur very pretty would u be interested in a job making easy money

Jane Doe
Always lol. Doing what?

Jane Doe
And thank you :) do we know each other?

Rain Smith
Welcome. Noo we don't this is just one of the ways i find girls looking for work its one of my jobs i work with girls that dance nude partys dates one on ones and more some girls make 200 or more an hour does any of that interest U?

Jane Doe
What do you do

Jane Doe
Yes maybe

Rain Smith
Send me ur number ill have my girl call or text u with more info

Jane Doe
Oh, like stripping or more of an escort thing?

Rain Smith
We do both. Number?

Jane Doe
XXXXXXXXXX

Traffickers might approach a young girl and act as a boyfriend figure. This type of trafficker is known as a “Romeo pimp.” Often Romeo pimps promise children a better life, thus tricking them into sex trafficking. As one young woman said recently at a group home in Santa Barbara County, “Pimps sell dreams.” Other traffickers might be more physically aggressive, even kidnapping children and holding them against their will. These types of traffickers are identified as “gorilla pimps.” They are known to use force (kidnapping, physical abuse, rape,

torture). If a pimp forcefully takes a child currently already being exploited by another trafficker, that child will now “work for” the trafficker who kidnapped her. This process is known as “ho-napping” and is generally accepted among pimps, according to experts at LAPD. Violence, often severe violence, is endured by survivors of DCST at the hands of their traffickers and other girls or women who are being exploited by the same trafficker. Sometimes the “bottom bitch,” the one who has “worked” for the trafficker the longest, acts as the enforcer of violence.

Because of their vulnerabilities, traffickers are often able to recruit and then groom survivors of DCST much like child abusers do. Traffickers make enticing promises, gain love and affection, isolate the children they exploit, and create dependency. Traffickers often use manipulation to convince the children they exploit that they are choosing to engage in commercial sex acts, or that they are benefiting from it.

The image below provides a visual of how traffickers exploit children. The tactics are listed as: coercion and threats; intimidation; emotional abuse; isolation; denying, blaming, minimizing; sexual abuse; physical abuse; using privilege; economic abuse. In a study released by the Urban Institute, “Coercion through psychological and emotional abuse was cited by respondents as the most common form of punishment.”¹²



This wheel was adapted from the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project's Duluth Model Power and Control Wheel, available at www.theduluthmodel.org
Polaris Project | P.O. Box 53315, Washington, DC 20009 | Tel: 202.745.1001 | www.PolarisProject.org | Info@PolarisProject.org
© Copyright Polaris Project, 2010. All Rights Reserved.

This publication was made possible in part through Grant Number 50XR0012/02 from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, Office of Refugee Resettlement, or HHS.

¹² <http://www.thegospelcoalition.org/article/9-things-you-should-know-about-pimps-and-sex-traffickers>

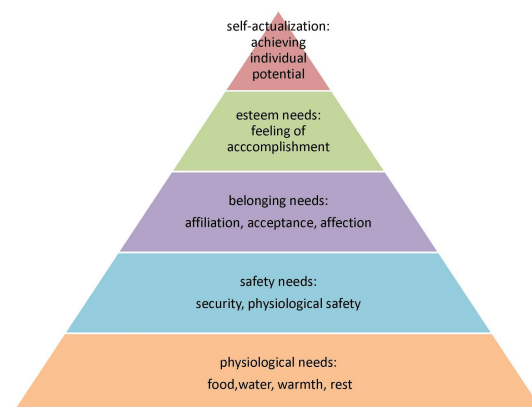
Ken Ivy, a former pimp, wrote “Pimpology: The 48 Laws of the Game.” In this account, Ivy observes that trafficked individuals have specific vulnerabilities, or weaknesses, that make them susceptible: “A pimp looks for that weakness. ... Then he uses those weaknesses to his advantage. Weakness is the best trait a person can find in someone they want to control. If you can’t find a weakness, you have to create one. You have to tear someone’s ego down to nothing before they will start looking to you for salvation.”

Traffickers may also use children they have already abused to recruit other girls. Experts have cited the prevalence of children being recruited in group homes by girls who have previously been sexually trafficked, a process known as “peer recruitment.” As one Mental Health clinician in Santa Barbara stated, “That goes on at every group home. Girls tell other girls how to get drugs, contact pimps, etc.” Letters have been intercepted at Santa Barbara County’s Juvenile Hall with children instructing other children about how to get in touch with traffickers, what language to use, etc.

Once recruited, survivors of DCST are taught the rules of “The Game.” Traffickers acquire 100% of the profits generated commercial sex acts performed by child survivors of domestic sex trafficking. Traffickers often provide the children they exploit with cell phones, which are carefully regulated. They might tattoo the children with a specific “branding” that bears the trafficker’s street name (ex: Daddy, CREAM, etc.). This is particularly prevalent in Los Angeles and Orange County.

Children who are sexually trafficked abide by a list of rules established by their traffickers. Often these include staying “in pocket,” where their traffickers can locate them at any given moment. Some children walk “the track” to attract sex-purchasers. If they walk the track, they are taught how to identify law enforcement. At a recent training by the Los Angeles Police Department, an officer shared with us the “Show Me, Touch Me” game. A child survivor of domestic sex trafficking might ask a perpetrator to show his genitals or touch her breasts to demonstrate that he is not a cop.

Maslow’s Hierarchy of Human Needs has been used as a means of understanding how traffickers control and manipulate their victims. In “How to Be a Pimp, Using Maslow’s Hierarchy of Human Need to Make the Most Money”, RJ Martin accounts for how traffickers use basic human desires and needs for the purpose of manipulation. Martin’s account references “prostitutes” desire for security, acceptance, achievement, etc. as a means for control. He states that meeting physiological or safety needs is not enough. According to Martin, to truly have a “hope-to-die-woman,” a “pimp” must trick the girls who work for him into believing that they will someday have a better life, that they are participating in the strategy to attain that goal.



According to Martin, “You’ve got to meet needs at the third and second levels while you are trying to find a way in at the fifth level. Then you will have a devoted woman pulling for you. You will call her your ‘baby girl’ or ‘hope-to-die-woman.’ Once you have that, you will enjoy the benefits of being an elevated pimp and know that it is time to expand your empire. Your hope-to-die-woman will help you to recruit new women. She will **think** she is your business partner.”

How to Be a Pimp: Using Maslow’s Hierarchy of Human Need to Make the Most Money¹³

To really be successful pimping you have to understand Maslow’s Hierarchy of Human Need—players call it the “Pyramid.”

See, the pyramid is a triangle; you know what a triangle is, right? **To categorize human need you divide the triangle into five different parts, each of which represents a basic need that all human beings have, including prostitutes.** The largest area of the pyramid, the part at the bottom, shows the most pressing of human needs: food, air and water, called “physiological needs.”

Everyone needs these things to survive and everybody that is alive is getting them. **You probably won’t be able to find a prostitute that is not getting her needs met in this respect, at least not in America. However, at every other level of the pyramid, there exists an opportunity for you to be a pimp. Because the pimp assesses prostitute need and then finds a way for the prostitute to get her needs met.**

At the second level of the pyramid is the need for safety and security. You might be able to find a way in here. The prostitute may not feel safe. She plays a dangerous game. She is unsafe from crazy tricks, from unscrupulous police, and from intimidators masquerading as “pimps” (not like you), who might beat her or smear her make-up. **To get in at this level you will say something along the lines of, “I want to protect you,” but that is usually not enough. You need to combine this need with a need from one of the other levels of the pyramid.**

At the third level of the pyramid are the human needs for Love and Belongingness, such as the love of family and friends. Usually, the prostitute is not getting these needs met. That’s why the easiest way to get started pimping is to fall in love with a woman who is turning tricks.

She probably has a need for love that is not getting met. The average guy on the street does not see her as a logical prospect for a love relationship and her family doesn’t love her—they probably sexually abused her when she was a little girl and then lied about it... Her only friends are other prostitutes, who by and large are dishonest, confused and needy themselves.

This is where a good pimp can make a living—if he’s got the right stuff to be a pimp. All of these women need love. A lot of them are good-looking, resourceful and funny. If you can find a way to “have feelings” for them you will be rewarded financially....

¹³ <http://iamatreasure.com/2010/11/how-to-be-a-pimp/#sthash.uLwVQ0aX.n9A8G0by.dpbs>

If you think you can do this, you are ready to become an elevated pimp...

Of course, if you have good theatrical skills and knowledge of the Pyramid, you might be able to provide an illusion of love—that is, to make her think that you love her. ...

As you get near the top of the pyramid, the area of need is less, but it still exists and may provide a way for you to be a pimp. At the fourth level, right underneath the top, is the need for “Ego-self-esteem.” Everybody wants to feel good about themselves and that is a hard thing for prostitutes to do. They need to feel respected—it’s not as pressing a need as the need for food and water, warmth or love, but it is the kind of thing that can ruin a person’s life if they don’t get it. That is why so many working girls are addicted to drugs. They feel bad about themselves so they shoot heroin everyday to forget about it. A lot of them were abused as children, most of them, in fact, and they have been feeling bad for a long time. You, as a pimp, will understand the pathway that brought her to be a prostitute and you’ll show some understanding and sympathy. ...

At the top of the Pyramid is the need for self-actualization—the need to “be all that you can be.” It’s hard to find a way in at this level but it is possible if you provide a dream for the future—a way out. You explain that what she is doing now represents something temporary; that you know she is better than this so she is just doing it until you “get your insurance settlement,” inherit some money or make it as a rapper or a rock star.

If you meet the prostitute’s needs at different levels of the Pyramid, simultaneously, you will make money. You’ve got to meet needs at the third and second levels while you are trying to find a way in at the fifth level. **Then you will have a devoted woman pulling for you.** You will call her your “baby girl” or “hope-to-die-woman.” **Once you have that, you will enjoy the benefits of being an elevated pimp and know that it is time to expand your empire. Your hope-to-die-woman will help you to recruit new women. She will think she is your business partner.**¹⁴

Hence, survivors of DCST often do not self-identify as being sexually trafficked. They have been manipulated to believe that they are choosing their current lifestyle, and given the immense trauma they have endured, will most often defy opportunities for help through law enforcement or advocates.

Technology has made the crime of DCST far more complicated, particularly with the rise of the internet, social media sites, smart phones, Green dot and Vanilla cards, etc. Traffickers often provide the children they exploit with mobile phones, often pre-paid disposable phones. It is not uncommon for survivors of DCST to have multiple phones. Using the pre-paid disposable phone numbers, both traffickers and the children they are exploiting post ads on websites like Backpage, Craigslist, My Provider Guide, and previously MyRedbook.¹⁵ Online advertisement is a primary way for solicitation and contact with sex-purchasers, and hotels and motels serve as primary locations for “in-calls,” where sex-purchasers travel to the child’s location to receive and pay for the commercial sex act.

¹⁴ Bolded sections were added for emphasis

¹⁵ The FBI shut MyRedBook down in June, 2014

As a recent trainer from LAPD explained, investigations involving technology take more time and personnel than in incidents of children walking the track. Sex trafficking cases involving website advertisements, as will be prevalent in Santa Barbara County (see Backpage study), are more difficult to address and far more labor intensive for law enforcement. Identifying children online is a challenge; often advertisements consistently list incorrect ages. A female advertising as 19 could potentially be a child, but could also be an adult.

Social media sites also include “pimping hashtags” as a way for those participating in “The Game” to identify one another and communicate. JohnTV’s compilation of these hashtags is listed below:

- **#IZM / #ISM** – Most often used by pimps. The term IZM has several urban definitions related to smoking pot, ‘the game’, ‘the life’, pimping, ability to play women, player, an addiction to some thrill other than drugs.
- **#Daddy** – Refers to a pimp. Many pimps encourage or force their prostitutes to refer to them as ‘daddy.’
- **#King** – Refers to a pimp.
- **#Wifey** – Often how two prostitutes who are under the control of the same pimp refer to each other. Often a way to show unity and that they have each other’s back.
- **#DownForTheCrown** – A prostitute who is faithful and earning for her pimp.
- **#TheGame** – Refers to being in a life of prostitution.
- **#RPGO** – “Real Pimping Going On.”
- **#PGO** – “Pimping Going On.”
- **#RHGO** – “Real Hoin’ Going On.”
- **#HGO** – “Hoin’ Going On.”
- **#FreeAgent** – An individual engaged in prostitution that does not have a pimp.
- **#Choosen** – A ‘FreeAgent’ that is looking for a pimp or a #NewHome. Also used by pimps to announce they are looking for new prostitutes.
- **#NewHome** – When a person engaged in prostituting themselves is announcing they have a new pimp.
- **#ChoosinFee** – Used by both pimps and prostitutes. Usually used in bragging posts to show how much money they earn, or to highlight their lifestyle.
- **#ChooseUp** – Used by both pimps and prostitutes. Usually used in bragging posts to show how much money they earn, or to highlight their lifestyle. Also used by pimps in an attempt to lure new recruits.
- **#ChoosinSeason** – Used by both pimps and prostitutes. Usually used in bragging posts to show how much money they earn, or to highlight their lifestyle. Also used by pimps in an attempt to lure new recruits.
- **#Folks** – Refers to the ‘family’ or criminal ring they belong to.
- **#Family** – Refers to the specific criminal organization or ring a person belongs to.
- **#Team[insert name]** – Like ‘Folks’ or ‘Family’, refers to a specific organization.
- **#304** – Refers to a ‘Hoe.’ (304 upside down on a calculator spells ‘Hoe’)
- **#Stackin / #Stacks / #Stacking / #Stacks** – Refers to stacks of cash.
- **#Squares / #L7 / #Square / #SquareLife** – Refers to people who live traditional lives and are not in prostitution.
- **#NotYourRescueProject** – Used by women involved in prostitution and/or the sex industry by choice. This hashtag is often used in posts contradicting the stereotype that all sex workers are ‘victims in need of being rescued.’¹⁶

¹⁶ <http://johnntv.com/tech-prostitution-hashtags/>

The means and methods of DCST would require its own report to adequately convey. However, information provided in this appendix can be treated as a helpful beginning to further research.

Appendix E: Survivor Stages of Change

The Stages of Change model, as taken from The Orange County Human Trafficking Task Force's Victim Advocate training, includes six stages of change that survivors of DCST go through in leaving "the life."

- 1) Pre-contemplation:** A survivor either denies being involved in a trafficking situation or does not view involvement as a problem. A survivor might refuse help or act in a defensive manner. Often the survivor is not ready to talk about the abuse and defends her abuser.
- 2) Contemplation:** The survivor acknowledges the painfulness of her situation and though is not yet ready to leave, has begun to process her abuse and its effects. She is open to self-reflection and evaluating consequences. Often this stage includes fear of leaving the life.
- 3) Preparation:** The survivor is testing the waters of leaving her situation. She has begun steps to enact that situation, for example attending groups/counseling, exploring other options for shelter or school, setting some money aside if able to. Some kind of commitment to leave has been made.
- 4) Action:** Engages with the stages of leaving the life. For example, cuts off contact with trafficker, finds a job, moves away from the area.
- 5) Maintenance:** Remains out of the life and develops skill set for new situation, including the ability to avoid triggers. For example, maintaining job and/or school, developing new relationships and network of support, addresses trauma.
- 6) Relapse (and Revictimization¹⁷):** A survivor returns to the life.

¹⁷ The addition of "Revictimization" to "Relapse" was recommended by survivor and speaker Nola Brantley.

Appendix F: Additional Needs of DCST Survivors

In addition to the needs of child survivors of domestic sex trafficking identified by participants, it is also important to highlight other needs indicated in the available literature. For example, in one particular study of 685 survivors of trafficking (not solely child sex trafficking), they identified their own needs as follow: 38% Job Training, 37% Housing, 35% Emotional Support, 21% Therapy, 21% GED, 14% Other services, 11% Legal Services, 11% Child care, 4% Drug Detox, and 3% Methadone maintenance. Similar to these needs, in the Office of Victims of Crime Guide for creating a Task Force¹⁸, the following needs of survivors of trafficking were identified:

- Crisis management
- Legal assistance
- Life skills training
- Financial management
- Voluntary housing
- Case management
- Child-specific (dependent) assistance
- Civil legal award
- Clothing
- Crime victims' rights and benefits
- Criminal justice assistance
- Crisis intervention
- Cultural community/support
- Dental care (emergency and long-term)
- Disability assistance
- Education/GED classes: many victims of sex trafficking did not receive the opportunity to go to high school or receive a consistent education
- English as a Second Language (ESL) classes
- Financial literacy
- Family contact/reunification
- Food
- Identification documents
- Illiteracy or limited literacy assistance
- Job preparation and placement
- Mental health care (emergency and long-term)
- Mentors
- Medical services
- Public assistance benefits
- Religious and spiritual assistance
- Safety and safety planning
- Safe locations in which to receive services (as mentioned within our assessment, a drop-in center or advocacy center)
- Transportation

¹⁸ <https://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/2-forming-a-task-force/>

Appendix G: Additional Resources

For a list of available resources identified in the United States through the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC), please see:

<http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/training-resources/referral-directory>.

A search for services available on their referral directory for child survivors of domestic sex trafficking, the following resources were identified:

❖ **Alameda County District Attorney's Office, Human Exploitation & Trafficking (H.E.A.T.) Watch Program**

Hotline:(510) 208-4959

Phone: (510) 272-6301

❖ **Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition**

Hotline:(619) 666-2757

Phone: (619) 459-8559

❖ **Bridget's Dream**

Hotline:(916) 235-3690

Phone: (916) 235-3690

❖ **Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking**

Hotline:(888) 539-2373

Phone: (213) 365-1906

❖ **Community Service Programs, Inc.**

Phone: (714) 765-7595

❖ **Fresno EOC Central Valley Against Human Trafficking**

Hotline:(800) 820-4968 24/7

Phone: (559) 263-1379

❖ **International Institute of L.A.**

Hotline:(818) 244-2550

Phone: (323) 270-1220

❖ **International Institute of Los Angeles**

Hotline:(818) 244-2550

Phone: (818) 244-2550

❖ **International Rescue Committee**

Hotline:1-888-60-ALERT 24/7

Phone: (602) 433-2881 Ext. 233

- ❖ **MISSEY Inc.**
Hotline:(510) 290-6450
Phone: (510) 251-2070
- ❖ **My Sister's House**
Hotline:(916) 428-3271 24/7
Phone: (916) 930-0626
- ❖ **Operation SafeHouse**
Hotline:(951) 351-4418
Phone: (951) 351-4418
- ❖ **RISE**
Hotline:(855) 886-7473
Phone: (805) 226-5400
- ❖ **San Francisco Asian Women's Shelter**
Hotline:(415) 751-0880 24/7
Phone: (415) 751-7110
- ❖ **Tumbleweed Center for Youth Development**
Hotline:(602) 841-5799 24/7
Phone: (602) 271-9904
- ❖ **WEAVE, Inc.**
Hotline:(866) 920-2952
Phone: (916) 448-2321
- ❖ **WestCoast Children's Clinic, C-Change Program**
Hotline:(510) 269-9043
Phone: (510) 269-9030

Resources in Santa Barbara County

- ❖ **Catholic Charities:**
 - Clothing applications; (805) 965-7045; 609 E. Haley St., Santa Barbara
- ❖ **Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County:**
 - Civil legal assistance; ex: restraining orders, applying for benefits
 - 301 E. Canon Perdido St, SB, 93101; 805-963-6754

❖ **Victim Witness Assistance Programs**

- **Santa Barbara**
1112 Santa Barbara St
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Tel: (805) 568-240 or Toll Free: 855-840-3232
- **Santa Maria**
312-D East Cook Street
Santa Maria, CA 93454
Tel: (805) 346-7529 or Toll Free: 855-840-3233
- **Lompoc**
115 Civic Center Plaza
Lompoc, CA 93436
Tel: (805) 737-7910

❖ **Rape Crisis Centers (Tri-counties)**

- **Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center**
433 E. Cañon Perdido St, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805)564-3696 Hotline
(805)963-6832 Office
- **North County Rape Crisis and Child Protection Center (Lompoc Office)**
112 E. Walnut Ave, Lompoc, CA 93436
(805)736-7273 Hotline
(805)736-8535 Office
- **North County Rape Crisis and Child Protection Center (Santa Maria Office)**
301 S. Miller St, Suite 103, Santa Maria, CA 93454
(805)928-3554 Hotline
(805) 922-2994 Office
- **Sexual Assault Recovery and Prevention Center**
11573 Los Osos Valley Rd. Suite D, San Luis Obispo, CA 93405
(805)545-8888 Hotline & Office
- **Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence**
1030 North Ventura Rd, Oxnard, CA 93030
(805)656-1111 Hotline
(805)983-6014 Office

- **UCSB Campus Advocacy Resources and Education (CARE) Program**
The Women's Center, Bldg. 1220, first floor.
(805)893-4613

❖ **Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services (ADMHS)**

- *To obtain Crisis Services, call: 24/7 Access Line 888-868-1649*
- **Santa Barbara Mental Health Services:**
Children's Mental Health Services
429 N. San Antonio Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110
(805) 884-1600
- **Lompoc Mental Health Services:**
Children's Mental Health Services
401 East Ocean Avenue
Lompoc, CA 93436
(805) 737-6600
- **Santa Maria Mental Health Services:**
Children's Mental Health Services
500 West Foster Road
Santa Maria, CA 93455
(805) 934-6385

❖ **Noah's Anchorage Youth Crisis Shelter**

- 301 W. Figueroa St.
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
805.963.8775
- *Hotline for 24 hour help: 1-866-HELP TEEN*

❖ **CALM**

- 604 E Ocean Ave Lompoc, CA; (805) 736-6495
- 1236 Chapala St. Santa Barbara, CA; (805) 965-2376